Activity in the Naval and War Departments.

Mevements of Troops and Vessels of War.

Steam Troop Transports Chartered by the Government.

EXCITING RUMORS

Situation of Affairs in South Carolina and Florida.

THE GULF OF MEXICO THE SCENE OF ACTION

The New Republican Policy to be Developed at Fort Pickens and the Mouths of the Mississippi.

Our Texas, Florida and South Carolina Correspondence.

SCENES AT CHARLESTON.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

former communications the question was propounded, "Can the Southern States maintain their inde-Examination into the defences of this har or among the most important of the confederacy, has established the fact in the minds of well informed and suprejudiced men, that, as far as this section of the Conrate States is concerned, it can defend itself, and, I need be, lend aid to other sections. Fort Samter evareated, and the material of war which will be of no im mediate use here may be conveyed to other points that may be weak, without detriment to the protection of ion. The government at Montgomery has undoubt edly taken the precautions necessary to protect othe ate on the seaboard as it has to protect this, but propably not to the same extent: for here has been the bay le ground of the thus far bloodless revolution.

A question now arises of nearly equal importance to the first, namely:-" Can the Confederate States govern nemselves And in no place can a better solution to cetion be given thin at a point where a Conven ion of the representatives of the people of South Caro ticular time. Two days have clapsed since the Conention assembled. Many expected a violent and reeather opposition to the new constitution, and perhap te indignant rejection by the Convention. Some of the provisions of the instrument were of a character re pugnant to the views and wishes of many of the people of the State, and hence serious apprehensions were en tertained among the well wishers of the new confederacy that the opposition would be overwhelming. The feare of a few were dissipated on the first day's proceed ngs. On the second, notwithstanding a lively debate

became apparent that at heart a large majority-10 to 3 at least-were in favor of adopting the new constitu clusion have the most influential members of the con-rention arrived to night. It appears, then that South Carolina is content to surrender same of her most ther-most characteristic to mederate her views, to govern her

In corroboration of my statement in yesterday's letter that President Davis had made requisitions on the sveral Confederated States for a certain complement of troops, is has been publicly stated a requisition on Gov. Perry, of Flerida, has been made for 590 men. Information in relation to other matters in this connection is not yet in Train for general diffusion.

The constitution adopted by the Convention of Georgia is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the State on the first Tuceday in July next.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27, 1861. Touristies in a State of War-Communications Between Charleston and Fort Sumter-Interesting Correspondence

Between Sumter and the Shore, do., de. There has been a good deal said in the Northern pa-pers about the want of courtery on the part of the people of Charleston toward the hemmed in garrison of Fort Sumter. I believe that Major Anderson himself will pronounce these accusations false, and confer upon The citizens of Charleston the merited credit of extend ing to him facilities of communication, and the obtainment of supplies and comforts for his men, which no hostile force could expect on a foreign soil. It has been reported by some of the Northern papers that a system of espionage and impertinent scrutiny was exercised over the despatches and letters sent from Charleston to Fort Bumter and those transmitted therefrom to partice here or to the northward. I do not believe that in a single instance the sauctity of a private seal has been violated to the transmission of any written communication to or from Fort Sumter by the constituted government of the from Fort Sumter by the constituted government of the Confederate States or of the State of South Carolina. I have taken some pains to ascertain whether this were true or not, and the further I have investigated the more I am satisfied that my original conclusion was correct. For the sake of illustration, I will enckee to you a couple of letters from a subaltern officer in Fort Sumter, to a friend in Charleston, and his reply, all of which were freely communicated to me by the parties concerned. The following is a copy of the first letter.—

by the parties concerned. The following is a copy of the Brit letter.—

Foat Suryer, S. C., March 20, 1881.

Old Prillow—Sebastopol is not taken yet. I'm deamed sorry we are going North, although probably it is better than to have a rumposphere. What graves me most is to leave the yout now that we have it in a perfectly defensible condition. All our time and labor lost, and not to have a fight—los wad—too damned bad. Sober times here, I felt you not a drop to be had. W. said he break what you and we must go secon. Now to business:—On our burriest and we must go secon. Now to business:—On our burriest and we must go secon. Now to business:—On our burriest and we must go secon. Now to business:—On our burriest and we must go secon. Now to business:—On our burriest and we must go secon. Now to business:—On our burriest at the limited for the last five years I would like 15 recover. At the large for the last five years I would like 15 recover. At the large for the last five years I would like 15 recover. It is of the large for the last five years I would like 15 recover. At the large for the last five years I would like 15 recover. It is of the large for the last five years I would like 15 recover. As one with your Let me hear from you before we go, and, if you could procure it without much trook you may your the word of the came is not you had so you had not the same strain.

For its my worthy friend Mr. ID. MeW. the would be

The will read some cooped up as we have been, been three months cooped up as we have been, adopt the same strain.

How is my worthy friend Mr. 'D. McF., the would be Ruight of the Silver Whistlet Tell him I dispute his right to the silve, and only wish that he and the material were here; am counident I could whip him. That's enough, or, as the fancy say, "nuff sed."

The fallowing letter was sent by the

entieman to whom it was addressed.—
CRARLESSON. SOUTH CAROLINA. CONFERENTE:
BRAIN FRIEND—I was more than picased to receive your
ofe of the List inst, and learn that the papers you left beind are in good hands, in the officers of the army of South
arolina, who took possession after you left. Enclosed you

idea of the feeling that exists here, we are lighting for our homes.

I have heard the ladies say that they would help in earlying ammunition to the men. So you can judge the power teat the fair sex have in times of peace, and as precent itself doubly so. I speak for myself.

Friend C., i would like you to come over and join us. The North is not worth one cent, starvation staring them in the North is not worth one eent, starvation staring them in the lank ear. The are two faced. I volunteered to come in one of the informal machines, to nave a crack as did from for fun. I think the old boy would get awfully skinned if we should attack you, but at present you may feel safe We are homorable, and will give you notice. I shall be happy to hear from you at any time, and shall be happy to do anything for you in my power. Your friend, w. Mc.

lopted. Your correspondent should take this, the earliest oppor

The Constitution Sure to be Adopted—A Test Fore-Great Increase of Business at the Charleston Custom House ton Hotels Ail Full-Arrival of Distinguished New Yorkert-Colonel Lamon and His Visit-The Washington Government Obliged to Change Their Policy—Important Movements of Troop —President Davis Preparing to Show the World That the Confederate States Con Maintain Their Independence, de. de.

The State Convention signified its temper to-day in regard to the adoption of the Confederate States constitu-tion by refusing to receive in open session the amendsixty in favor, ninety four in the negative, and severament to the distinguished gentlemen who sincerely advocated them. But the almost universal feeling is that the constitution shall be adopted, not no voless, and if submitted to the people it will receive their sanction by n'mety nine votes out of every hundred cast. South Carolina will never be a thorn in the sides of the Confederate States. The commercial presperity of her metropolitan city forbids any such supposition.

The prices for real estate have already advanced in Charleston in consequence of the new order of things. Those who have lately invested their funds in that species of property are willing to withstand any present depres sien in trade, in view of the good times in store for them Business is continually increasing. Wholesale houses

sien in trade, in view of the good times in store for them. Business is continually increasing. Wholesale houses here have received orders for goods to be sent South as far as New Orleans. These orders have hitherto been sent to New York and the Eastward.

Watts Sherman, Equ., of New York, arrived to day, and, with F. B. Codelington, Eq., of the same city, stops at the Mills House.

All the hotels are so crowded with guests that oots have to be placed in the parlors. You will remember that it is but a short time since some of the Northern abelition prints asserted that the hotels here were dying out for want of business; that the Mills House was doing nothing; that the Charleston Hotel had actually closed; that Butterfield, of the Parillos, had shut up shop and gone to the momitains of Virginia on a wild turkey expedition, and that the Planters had but few guests. The contrary of all this is the case. Every hotel is full to repletion. Not a room can be had in either of them. This does not look much like business fading out in Charleston under the Confederate States government. It may be relied upon as a certain fact, that from the moment the new constitution is adopted—and it undoubtedly will be—the commercial interest will receive an impetus which it could nove have received while the State remained in the old Union. Another good feature will be the compilation of statistics which have never hitherto been cared for or attended to. Every article that is exported, even to a barrie of potatoes, has to be noted at the Custom House. This gives the clerks a vast amount of extra labor, but it is performed with cheerfulness and alacrity. So much is the Custom House, and alacrity. So much is the Custom House brokers are having fine pickings, many of the government of the confederate States should be one for the completion of the new government gets fully into operation.

At the solicitation of Mr. Bulkeh, Superintendent of the Adams Southern Express Company, the Collector of the Adams Southern Express Company, the Coll

pain is specially with doubtiess be overcome as soon as the naschicery of the new government gets fully into operation.

At the solicitation of Mr. Bulloch, Saparintendent of the Adams Southern Express Company, the Collector of the port of Charleston has consented to allow inland goods by express for Savannah and the State of Florida to pass through Charleston without detention, the duties being paid in Savannah.

We had an amusing report from Washington last evening that Fort Sumter had been evacuated on Tuesday. The intelligence purported to have been sent from Washington to President Davis, at Montgomery. Although it was not, of course, then the fact, there is no doubt it will be in a short time—possibly on Saturday next. Colosil Duryea was not present during the whole of the interview between Colonel Lamon and Major Anderson on Monday last, and therefore the government here may not be apprised of the actual cause of the visit. Some think that his object was to request Anderson to hold on as long as possible; that President Lincoln and General Scott would yet devise means to reinforce him, or to relieve him from his offenma. But the most probable supposition is that Colonel Lamon's mission was to see how easily the onus proposed of a surrender of evacuation could be transferred from the shoulders of the administration to those of the galant liajor. The despatch from Washington in last Sunday's Health, that Colonel Lamon bore directions from President Lincoln to Major Abderson informing him that he would be taken off in a United States was steamer, was, in a measure, no doubt correct. But the proposition could not be tolerated by Governor Pickens, and the startling evidences of preparation which saluted Colonel Lamon's ears while he remained in the fort, by the bursting of shells and the firing of balls from the batteries that environ the fort, must have satusfied him that all attempts to use force would be fruitless. The policy of the government at Washington, with respect to the mode of Major Anderson's dep

dences.

The Governor did not transmit his communication to the Coventien, as it was supposed he would. The labor required to prepare certain portions of the document from data furnished by the officers of the various bureaus delication of the condition.

data furnished by the officers of the various buretus de-layed its completion.

The movement in troops is going on. Pensacola is now the point of attraction. That matter rettled, and the tri-jump will be complete. President Davis has been acting with his accustomed energy and sagacity in preparing the Confederate States to defend themselves at all points, and to show to the world that they can maintain their inde-pendence. Among the companies ordered to be prepared to march from Georgia for Pensacola are the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta; Quitman Guards, of Forsyth; Newman Guards, Oglothorpe Infantry and Walker Light Infantry, of Augusta. In Georgia there are about one hundred organized volunteer companies.

CHARLISTON, March 28, 1861. Trade at Charleston-Spring Importations-The Southern

I have been here several days, watching the movement of things, and have been surprised to find so much business as is going on here among the merchants. Tie Charleston merchants laid in heavy stocks just before the tariff of the Confederate States went into operation, and are consequently able to supply the country trade at | Union. Senor Moncardi is an intelligent and observ-

much lower prices than they could buy at the North, I send the following extract from the Charleston State

of March 28:—

Dugar Frade, —The effect of the tariff of the Donfederate States, operating as it does on importations from the new seceding States, with make it necessary for our merchants to obtain a portion. If not all their supplies, direct. We are gratified in being able to state that several of the leading houses in our city are moving as they should in this direction. Prominent among the number is the old and well established house of deorge W. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers on Hayne street. This firm, we understand, have very recently made arrangements for the importation of several cargos of codies, from Rio Japeiro, for the ensuing summer and fall trade. The brig West Indian and the schooner H. P. Bussell are loading for South America with lumber and rice, and are expected to return to our port with from eight to en thousand bags of codies for this firm. Mossrs Williams & Co. are also arranging to establish a line of schooners, to be employed in the West India trade. One of the members of this house will leave for the island of Coba for the purpose of establishing suitable agents, and for the purchase of a supply of sugar and molasses for their large trade. These gentlemen bring to this work long experience and overy facility for the accomplishment of their objects. They are faithfully doing their part to render Charleston commercially independent of the North, and we sincerely wish them every success.

You will see that the merchants are making large arrangements for early heavy importations. These goods will come in under the new taciff of the confederacy, which will be greatly reduced from present rates. The intercongress made a great mistake in passing the Morrill tariff. The secoders are delighted at it, and say they will not have to import from New York any longer. The stock for the steamship company line of Liverpool steamers is fully taken. Three steamers are to be built at a cest of \$760 (600, and one half of the stock is said to be taken in England. They seem to be very sunguine here that good commercial arrangements can be made with England and France. We shall see.

I think there is a good deal of dissatisfaction here among the fire caters with the Montgomery constitution, and several private cauchese have been held. They will doubtless adopt the constitution.

A Clorious Day in Charleston Harbor-Visit of the Mem bers of the Convention to the Firtifications-Firing from Nine Miles of Batteries-Brilliant Warlike Dispuny-Sacrifices of South Carolina S. Idiery-More About the Richland Guard-The Internal Turiff Regulations-Impatience About the Non-Ecoquation of Fort Sunter-Covernor Pickens Att Ready-South Carolina Manufac tures Her Own Clothing Material - Natice Fubrice - De mand for the Herald-Arrival of Smator Winfall, do. This has been a giorious day for the military and the solidized acumen of the independent State of South Carolina; for the members of the Convention, through whose labors the State has been brought into a new political life, have been pussing the day in viewing the fortificamiles of batteries which surround the harbor and com-

By invitation of General Brauregard, the members of

mand nearly every inch of the channel.

the Convention and a number of distinguished guests gathered at ten o'clock on board the steamers Captain Relyea, and, under the dag of the Confederate States, and collivened by the music of the Palmetto Band. steamed away for the first point, viz: Fort Johnson, on James Island. The party were obliged to content them selves with an outside view of the batteries at this point, owing to the difficulty in securing a landing in consequence of the rapidity of the current. The next point was Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island. Here the party were more successful, and succeeded in reaching the shore, which was found to be guarded by a detachment of the First Rolle regiment, Colonel Pettigrew, under command of Lieutenant Hayward. In a short time the visiters were within the walls of the staunth old fort, and the recipients of the cordial greetings of the gallant commandant, Colonel Ripley, amid a spirited salve of artillery. The energy and skell Colonel Ripley displayed in strengthening the wor quite apparent, and he is extilled to tre the excellent discipline observable everywhethe island. The Colonel is strictly a temperate, but at the same time does not object cofficers using wine, which they occasionally moderation, and it is rarely that you will find a gold does not illustenant Johe Colorno of Colombia. his corps that instances of self-sacrifice are to be noted.

Hundreds can be mentioned as having left their plantations without a white soul on them, and the planting season waring apace. For this reason it may be regarded
as a safe calculation that the product of cotton in South
Carolina the coming year will show a considerable falling
off from previous years.

After passing the time

Carolina the coming year will show a considerable falling off from previous years.

After pessing the time truly agreeably on the island, and the beoming of cannon, the firing of shells and their explesion on the casen, cannon, the firing of shells and their explesion on the casen, cannon, the water to spout up as if an immense school of whale, had ventured to approach the shore, and were giving the usual signals of their presence, the party again took to the steamers and at six o'clock were safely landed at the wharf in Charleston, every one gratified with the excursion, and with renewed considence in the power of South Carolina to defend her chief ecaport from all approaches by a bostile force.

EXTERNAL TABLE REGULATIONS.

The work of perfecting the internal tariff regulations is pregressing. The following is a list of the different stations:—

1. Hernando, Misz., on the Mississippi and Central Railroad. Revenue cilieer, L. L. Jones.

2. Holly Springs, Misz., on the Mississippi central Railroad. Revenue officer, L. L. Jones.

3. Corinta, Ala., at the creasing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Revenue officer, Charles P. Polk.

4. Albas, Ala., at the creasing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Revenue officer, Thomas Bass.

5. Sephenon, Ala., at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Revenue officer, John A. Williams.

6. Albanta, Ga., at the junction of the Georgia Railroad, the Western and Atlantic, &c. Revenue officer, F. R. Shackenford.

7. Chester, S. C., at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the Knarlotte of the Charlotte and

road, the Western and Atlantic, &C. Revenue officer, F. R. Shackerford.

7. Chester, S. C., at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the King's Meuntain Railroads. Revenue officer, William T. Robinson.

8. Florence, S. C., at the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester, and of the Northeastern and of the Cheraw and Darlington roads. Revenue officer, W. T. Partiett.

s. Florence, S. C., at the junction of the wimington and Manchester, and of the Northeastern and of the Cheraw and Darlington roads. Revenue officer, W. T. Barkett.

9. Eastport, Miss.—Revenue officer, Charles G. Nolms.

SUNTER—BAPATISACI.

The Charleston people are hourly in expectation of hearing some reliable news from Washington about the evacuation of Fort Sumter. They are impatient at the delay, and believe that the government at Washington is artilly dailying with them for the purpose. They are sure they can take the fort, and every excess for delay is only encouraging them in their apprehensions of trickery and hombus. Most of the men have made up their minds for a brush, and will be sadly disappointed if they do not have one. Governor Pickens says his arrangements for delence are all completed, and he is prepared for any emergency.

They have a quaer way of showing their feelings down South. Sometimes they take a notion to present some Northern interloper, who comes among them for the purpose of disturbing their domestic institutions, with a suit of tar and feathers, and to others in whom they have reason to repose confidence their hospitality is boundless. Taking, the other day, about the manufactures of South Carolina with a very intelligent and obliging member of the Charleston press, a desire was expressed to examine some of the native homespun fabrics. One of the largest clothing houses in the city is that of C. P. Jackson & Co., on King street, and here we sere shown goods of South Carolina manufacture that would do no discredit to the counters and shelves of your most fashionable Broasway clothers. The South Carolinias themselves hardly are aware of the quality of the goods that are manufactured on their own soil, and when they do they will wender why they have for soing a period allowed themselves to be so hoavily taxed for foreign clothing material. Your correspondent could not regist the temptation to get measured at Jackson's for a suit of the native fabric, and must say that he is at well p

CHARLESTON, S. C , April 1-Evening. Movements in Regard to the Partition of American Terri-tory—The Movements of Spain in St. Domings—Vives of the Spanish Consul—The Puture of Spain and the Confederate States—The Duty of the Foreign Agents, do. Senor Moncardi, the Spanish Consul for the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and acting Consul for the State of Florida, does not give credence to the reports about active operations on the part of Spain towards St. Domingo. They may, however, be true, but they have not been officially communicated to him. It is his opinion that Spain wants twenty years peace, with present rulers, with no new engagements about the divi-sion of Mexico or about the security of Cuba. He has no fears that Cubs will ever be lost to the Spanish crown; that the idea of purchase by the American go-vernment may as well be abandoned as the idea of conquest, in the present disrupted condition of the American

ments on this continent calculated to interpose obstacles to the continued growth of Spain as a renewed power Spanish navy, from which he was withdrawn by the renest of relatives, and urged to pursue a diplomatic ca-

Spanish pavy, from which he was withdrawn by the request of relatives, and urged to pursue a diplomatic career. This he has followed in America with success, and the entanglement of political affairs on the continent of America ensuing upon the dissolution of the Union gives him a very prominent position in the events which will assuredly follow.

There is no truth in the report that the foreign consula here have recognized the authority and government of the Confederate States of America, so far as South Carolina is concerned. The shipping papers are mide out by the consuls as if there had been no disruption in the government; and there will be no change in the system unit the Confederate States are recognized by the European Powers are an independent government. That it is a government of facts there cannot be a well established doubt, and as the governments of Europe have acknowledged the principle of recognizing governments of fact, there cannot be much delay in the recognition of the sovereign authority of the Confederate States. And a word of caution right here be given to the people of those States. South Carolina is halting on the steps that lead to the temple in which the new constitution is to be adequed. It is, however, but a temporary delay; but the longer she hesitates the more she encourages opposition to the cause of Southern independence. Her statesmen should understand this fact, and, doing so, ratify with all proper expedition, and yet with due ceremony, the constitution which consecrates a Union which she has made the carliest movement to establish. The Confederate States must also send their best men to represent term in the courts of Europe. With the programme of the Washington administration in head, they can arrange their foreign diplomacy in a manner that will gheckmate the operations of the astute Sevard at every point. The government of the Confederate States is a government in fact, the tariff will entitle agovernment south of the Ronfederate States will accomplish more in a year than

OUR FORT JEFFERSON CORRESPONDENCE.
FORT JEFFERSON, Tortugas, March 24, 1861. Condition of Fort Jefferson and its Garrison-Arrival

Recruitz, de., de. the largest, if not the largest, in America, and that in consequence of the troubles now in the country a company of military was sent here to prevent the secession ists from taking possession of it. At the time of their arrival we were in a defenceless state, there not being on Capt. Meigs taking command we were continued on the usual daily task of laying brick, and silently and slowly building up the second tier of casemates Suddenly, however, one morning, a steamer hove in sight and the old bricklayer Phillip ran in not haste to the Captain to tell him that the "filibusters" were coming. "Tell them, my honest fellow," said the Cap-tair, "that I won't surrender," and honest old Phil. ran to the wharf to do his master's bidding. But the filibus ters turned out to be the troops sent by the Whitney was excitement, and we were vigorously put to work closing up the embrasures, cutting loops, and all the necessary work to prevent an attack from the bloody minded boys of Pensacols. Well, this was fun enough to some of us, and a mighty big scare to many. I can't say in the distance was watched with great anxiety, and quite a feeling of relief felt when it passed away.

The arrival here of Captain Meige was a very circumstance for us, for Captain Meigs at once corrected many abuses under which we suffered, and effectually put a stop to the rascality and oppression which had s long prevailed. Men were no longer discharged without a Learing, and the Captain thought a personal inspection of the condition of the work was a sacred duty without taking it from the report of old Phillip. This was one change at least for our benefit; and although the Captain got into trouble with the State of Florida for an illegal interference with her laws, and afterwards made such explanation as was necessary, he was held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance. But everything is liable to change, and this newly arranged state of things, working so well for the comfort of os all, was brought to a close by Capt. Mergs seeing ordered to Washington. His leaving here was a matter of teep regret; for above his ability as an engineer, he was really a good man. He had prayers at his quarters on Sundays, and such of the men as chose to attend went, thus affording them a rational and sensible means of spending the Sabbath. Beyond this, as I have before said, he was studious of our comfort; the meschall arrangements were improved, the pillerings from the public store were stopped by turning out the clerk, young Phil; and the supplies furnished therefrom to a fishing smack, owned by the overseer, at cost, were at once charged thirty per cent, to cover all the charges. These facts en coming to light caused him to be dubbed "honest Philip," of course in derision of his superlative rescality. The spirit of the oppressor was at once broken, and it passed into a proverb among the worknen, borrowed from the joy of the slaves, "that the Captain had pulled out Phillip's tall teathers"

The troops hereare well, and have been increased by the arrival of some from Frans by the Daniel Wester, and we are to have in a day or two, by the Star of the West, without taking it from the report of old Phillip.

The troops here are well, and have been increased by the arrival of some from fexas by the Daniel Weester, and we are to have in a day or two, by the star of the West, one or two nore companies. The island is uncommonly healthy, although we have three doctors. The one who attends on the men employed on the work never gives any physic, and many think that this common sense view of the subject is the reason of our great health. Outside of the garrison we have the lightkeeper and the subject both very clever men; and in the public store a very plous young man, named Organ, from the North, who became converted here, and will probably become a preciser.

presider
The increase of go many men among us has shortened
the could quarters which were formerly had by the mer The increase of so many men among us has shortened the acuple quarters which were formerly had by the men on the work, and the arrival of the officers took away, room by room, from eight to six, to four to two, until Monday next, when he moves into the kitchen. The Daniel Webster proceeds to morrow, at ten o'clock, with her troops, intended for Fort Hamilton. We learn here by the papers that Lieutenant Morton, of the Engineers, is ordered here in command of the construction. We hope very much that we shall like him, and that he will prove our friend.

We had a little excitement the other day, by a fishing smack flying at her masthead a tablectoth with the re-

We had a little excitement the other day, by a fishing smack flying at her masthead a tablecloth with the resemblance of a tree painted on it. So treasonable a circumstance was at once reported to the Major, who ordered the contumacious captain ashore, and, under the peril of being sunk at his moorings, to pull the objectionable banner down. The fisherman could see no harm in thus airing his table cloth, and, having a torn for painting, had merely essayed his powers at a tree But the Major saw through other glasses; it was distinctly the Palmetto, that badge of defiance worn by saucy south Carolina, and down it must come or the sixty-eight pounders would enforce his orders. A sergeant then led this son of the occan out of the gate, and asked the Major how long he should give him. "Five minutes," replied the Major, and down came the rebellious ensign.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS. OUR GALVESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GALVESTON, March 18, 1891. Northern Congressmen Misapprehending the Southern Move-ment—2he True Aspect of the Southern Movement—Anothe. matising a Non-Seceding Congressman-A Re-Union of the Secesing States an Impossibility—The Superiority of the Southern Confederate States Constitution to that of the North-A Commercial Union the Primary Sop Towards

the Construction of the Union, dc.

I see, by the columns of the Herand, that our friend, Hen, John Cochrane, has been making a speech to his contituents, in which the following notable passage occurs:-Thus the revolutionary action which is oppressing occurs:—
Thus the revolutionary action which is oppressing us is compounded of the precipitancy of Southern legislative machinists. The people, whom in theory they affect to represent, have been disregarded, and a revolution of terrible dimensions has been launched against popular rights, both at the South and at the North, by the very powers organized for their protection.

Never was there a greater misapprehension of the move-ment that is now in process of development at the South. It has not been the politicians and the "legislative machinists" that have launched this revolution. It has been the people, almost in mass, that have done it. The old leaders have been left far behind; they were too slow for the rapid current of popular opinion, and in consequence have been left stranded upon the sands of old political formations. Witness the truth of this in Louithe cry of immediate secession and carried arge majority of the delegates to the State Convention arge majority of the delegates to the State Convention. Slicell, and Benjamin, and all the old democratic leaders that had so long held sway in Louistana, were set aside, and such men as the old whige—Dunous Kenner, and tov. Roman, and Mr. Comad, Fillmore's se retary of War, and John Perkins, Jr., former's a sort of Southern free soil democrat of the Bougas stripe—were sent as representatives to the Mentgomery Congress So, too, in this State, Gov. Houston and his atherents, so reconting an applicant in applicant of the state of the state of the state of the state.

as representatives to the Mentgomery Congress. So, too, in this State, Gov. Houston and his adverents, so recently rejoicing in a political triumph here, are now about being turned out of office, heels over head, with the almost unanimous approval of the people; and Hamilton, the non-secosing representative in Congress at Washington, is denounced, from one end of the State to the other, with unmeasured abuse.

Now has the revolution anything "terrible" in it to the popular apprehers lob, as Mr. technane supposed. The reor is all on the outer side. To the Southern mind it is in the triumph of a party problaming the exclusion of the social corn of organization of affects states from the comment trible of the Union. This step, destructive of the equality of the different sections and forms of society in the old Union, is looked upon as but a preduce to other and more aggressive acts in the "irrepressible conflict," to cuminate in the revolution of the whole theory of our government and constitution, and the destruction of the very form of social organization in the Southern States. We may say it was more instinct than reason that impelled the Southern people to sunder their political connection with those of the North.

It is this slowness on the part of the Northern political

cians and people, as exhibited by Mr. Cochrane, to comprehend the tone, depth and import of the Southern movement, that has made a reconstruction of the Union impressible. Possibly it might have been reconstructed at one time by a Convention of all the States; but to-day the divergence between the ideas that animate the people of the South and those of the North is too great to admit of snother political union. The million of voters in the Northern States which in the last Presidential election clurg to the skirts of Mr. Douglas, rejecting the unequivocal declaration of the equality of the States, have been in too close contact with, and too much biassed by the growing republican majorities in their localities to return to a political faith that would be received as orthodox in the South. Mr. Cochrane's speech is locked upon in these regions as being wider of the standard mark for political followship than those of Hickman, with his braggart annagneing of a united North to overrun the South. Hickman proclaims an open enmity. Mr. Cochrane aspires to a political brotherhood, and yet berates the South for resenting an assumption of superiority by the North.

Apart from the impossibility of Northern democrats or Union men proclaiming that the fears of the Southern people were just and their action wise, which would necessarily be the first step towards a recalling of them into the Union, there is another stail greater difficulty. The Southern mind has advanced on the path of divergence much farther than the point of original departure. For revolution has embraced other questions in its progress than that of the social organization. Evils which had become demonstrated in our old political system have been swept down. The interval of peace between the great conflicts for possession of the federal power has been extended in the new Confederacy by an extension of the Presidential term to six years. Ambition has been climpted by a declaration of the ineligibility of a President. The special official integrity increased, the standard of official integrity increased, by the excision of the practice of indiscriminate removal by the President. The functions of government have been limited by a stipulation that it shall not foster partial industry by discriminating imposts. Administration has been raised from the lobby of Congress to a voice on its floor. An elective judiciary has been discarded, and many other radical fallacies, that have crept into the Northern mind, have been and are being utterly discarded.

Success of the Present Resolution-The Exports and Imperts of the New Confederacy-The Revenue, do -Gov rnor Houston's Attempt to Establish a Resistance Party-The German Positical Element in Tevas and its Poculiarities-Ratification of the New National Constitution-The

Your proposition for the reconstruction of the Union-viz: that all the States shall ratify and adopt the constitution of the new Southern confederacy—is the only one that can bring the seven seceding States back into a po-litical union with the free labor States of the North. That such a union is now dreaded and hated by the great majority of the people in the new confederacy will be admitted by every man who has moved among them since the commencement of the present movement. A North, superior in numbers already, and still fed by an increasing tide of men from the old Teutonic world, animated by social and religious ideas hostile to those of Southern society, cannot be looked upon with either favor or affection by Southern eyes. Its representative majority must go on increasing, bringing a constant in crease of danger to the social fabric of the South.

But are the Northern States, or any of them, prepare to adopt the Southern constitution? I think not. The natural course of a disintegrating movement, when once begun, must be continued, and the process of dismember-ment will go on in the old Union. The seven or eight slave States still remaining will obey the impulse and follow their sisters, and the Pacific States will begin to lock to their separate interests. With each new dis-memberment the old ties of union will become weaker, and smaller sections be enabled to follow the dictates of these linterests, and laws one or other of the new confe-

and smaller sections be enabled to follow the dictates of local interests, and leave one or other of the new confederacies at will.

This process is already beginning to receive a new impetus from the financial success of the revolution. The establishment of custom houses and tariffs to collect revenue from the inter-state trade is beginning to be immensely productive to the Southera confederacy. The seven States that compose it export value to the extent of two hundred and fifty millions of dellars, and import every dellar of it in duty paying articles. With an arearage tarif of twenty per cent, this will give the Southern epublic a revenue of fifty millions a year, to say nohing of the income to be derived from goods smurgled into the neighboring States. Here we have encouragement for revolutionary leaders of no ordinary kind. Revolution will pay, for a tirse at least.

But how long it is power to extract large sums from the people will endure is another question. The duty paying trade must change, either by the removal South of the tariff line of the processes of manufacture, or by the diminction of its powers through excessive taxation. Here is the key to coming changes in population and rade through political causes.

In this State Gov. Houston and ex-representative Hamilton are endeavoring to establish a resistance party to he revolutionary or secession, but not with the object of reconstruction the Union. Sam Heuston opposes any more confederation. He wan a Texas to "tread the wine prees alone," as he calls it. But he has no chance for success, as will be seen by the figure of the secession.

rees alone, "as he calls it. But he has no chance for access, as will be seen by the figure of the accession

A one star party win not do as wen here as in a thion party did. The German element, with its radiculum and mysticism, exists here as it does in the Northwest, but not to so large an extent. Anything like an equal division of parties might, however, give them the balance of power.

The Convention has determined to ratify the Confeder-

The Convention has determined to ratify the Confederate constitution without submitting it to the people. Texas will go into the new confederacy with as great a popular unanimity as any of her sisters.

Why can we not come to a customs union like the German Zollverein. The material interests of the people would then be protected from the changeful effect of revolutions and new tariffs, and the political union could remain broken up for a waile in the hands of the politicians. The greatest blow at these, however, is the provision of the new Southern constitution, that removals from office shall be made only for cause. This precludes the possibility of making party organizations feed upon the public spoil.

The Hakath grows in favor daily as the only sagacious and statesmanike journal in the country.

THE LOAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES-A CALCULATION.

The following extract from the Mobile Advertises for

nishes an estimate of the value of cotton, which is to sup-

The following extract from the Mobile Advertiser furnishes an estimate of the value of cotton, which is to supply the basis of security for the proposed loan:—

With these data before us, it is not an extravagant estimate that the cotton crop of the eight states, during the next ten years, will increase 40 per cent. But when is added to this the consideration that in the event of the border States standing alcof from the South, an increased emigration hither of the clitzens of those States, with their families of slaves, is sure to take place, we may safely diaregard the 4½ per cent of the crop which is produced in those States, and base our calculations upon the former entire crops of the United States, to that basis the expectation of future crops in the Confederate States is as follows:—

Fear: Bales. Feart. Bales.

1861-62 4.688.600 1866-67 4.835.000 1862-63 4.225.000 1867-68 5.000 000 1863-64 4.573.000 1868-66 5.171.000 1864-65 4.500.000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.450.000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.450.000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.450.000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.000 000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.000 000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.000 000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.000 000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.000 000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.000 000 1869-70 5.348,000 1864-65 5.000 000 1869-70 5.348,000 1869-70 5

THE SEIZED SLOOP ISABELLA.

Captain Jones, of the sloop Isabella, seized recently for attempting to convey supplies to the federal feet off Peusacola, sued out a writ of habeas corpus through his wife, on Friday last, and had a hearing before the Judge of the Circuit Court of Mobile. The counsel for the prisance contended that his arrest was lilegal and unauthorized, raising the points whether a state of war existed, which alone could justify such an arrest, and whether Captain Jones, had been arrested within a jurisdiction embracing Mobile, for if so, fan Bregg and not the Court should a judge the offence, he demanded the discharge of the prisoner. Counsel for the prisoner held that the arrest was made under the resultations of the Confederate States, that a state of war existed by the acts of the administration, and if the a leaving one, and therefore important.

The Court cofessing that the anomalous state of political and inter-State affairs surrounded the question with embarrasement, fon, buff C Green, in order to release the Court from all responsibility, discharged the prisoner from custody. The counsel for the defence insisted upon the Court passing judgment; but his demand was not accided to, and Captain Jones was released. It is said that the reputed owners of the sloop refuse to receive her, intending to hold the captors responsible for all loss nearest that a villages of War. THE SEIZED SLOOP ISABELLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the New Orleans Della says the appearances of things in the villages of Warrington and Woolsey are gloomy; fully one-half the stores ire classed, the store keepers having left for New Orleans,

chattels; the residences are one-half of them deserted, the cocupants having left to avoid "Lincoln's bembardment" of the place. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that not one of the old creele population but has not packed his furniture and proceeded some miles into the woods, to avoid the war.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

Our intelligence from Pensacola dates up to the 26th ult., at which time new levies of troops were arriving, men. The numerous sand batteries commanding Fort Pickens were in an advanced state towards completion. General Bragg had ordered the removal of sixty heavy guns, to be taken from Fort McRea and distributed among the new sand batteries. Five thousand stand of arms and two hundred thousand ball cartridges, for the use of the Confederate troops, arrived at Pensacola on the 26th uit. Commodore Ingraham as-sumed command of the Warrington Navy Yard on the date of our despatches, superseding Commodore Erent, who remains second in command. Surgeon W. A. W. Spotswood and Paymaster W. J. W. Kelly are also on duty

The steamer Fulton, at the Warrington Yard, is to be repaired as soon as the work can be prudently done; an appropriation for that purpose has been already made. Captain Odalowski advertises for thirty laborers-we suppose to assist in placing the unmounted guns in position in the sand batteries about to be erected between

Forts McRae and Pickens. President Davis called for fifteen hundred troops from Mississippi, and more than two thousand have responded

President Davis called for fifteen hundred troops from Mississippi, and more than two thousand have responded to the call. One-fourth of the volunteers that effered to serve the confederacy cannot be accepted.

The Governor of Georgia has, it is said, ordered nine military companies in that State to hold themselves in readliness to march to Persacon.

The Confederate States government are adopting active measures to complete the Guif Railway from Montgomery to Pensacola, to facilitate the transportation of troops to the Guif. It will be completed in a few days.

The garrison of Fort Morgan, at Mobile Point, now under the command of Col. Wm. J. Hardee, we understand, is to be raised to a thousand men. At present we suppose there are at least seven or eight hundred already there, and we learn that they are rapidly being instructed in all the garrison daties.

Three heavy columbiass reached Atlanta, Ga., from Richmond, on the 27th ult. The lightest of the three weigned 9,475 pounds and the heaviest 16,000 pounds. A large quantity of shelfs and balls accompanied them. The guns will be forwarded to the forts near Savannah.

Late Mobile papers state that troops and mustitions of war are constantly moving forward by every route to Pensacola. Several companies from North Alabama are expected down the present week.

The First Company of New Orleans Zouaves, Captain A. Coppens, left for Pensacola on the 28th ult., vs. the Pontchartrain Railroad and Mobile, one hundred strong. A late New Orleans paper, in speaking of the battalion to which this company is attached, says:—

This corps of the army will be quite a feature of the service. It will be recruited in Louisiana, and many Lou siamians of the best families have emisted. The battalion will neclude quite a number of the veterans of the Crimean war, familiar with the drill and practice of Napoleon's Zouaves, and by their teaching and crampie the recruits will soon be made proficient. They will have the uniform and equipments of the French Zouaves, and the orders are giv

men.

The Memphis Avalanche publishes a telegraphic despatch, received by Mr. Coleman, of that city, on the 26th, from Hernando, Mississippi, stating that six hundred treeps would leave there the next day for Memphis, on their way to Pensacola. The avalanche also states that thirty young men of that city were to have left on the 26th with the Irrepressibles of Hernando, having enlisted in the company.

thirty young men of that city were to have left on the 26th with the Irrepressibles of Hernando, having enlisted in the company.

The New Oricans Picapune of the 24th ult. says:—The government of the Confederate States at Montgemery has issued orders for the purchase of the cipper steumship Habana, of this port, now under command of Captain McConnell, in the Havana trade, to be litted out as a war steamer. The Habana is admirably adapted as a war steamer. The Habana is admirably adapted as a war steamer, being staunchly built and one of the fastest steamers now affoat. We understand that she has been examined by Commodore Rousseau, who expresses himself highly satisfied with her. She will leave this port on the 7th proximo for Havana with our Commissioners to Europe, to moet the British mail steamer.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 26th ult. says:—We learn that Governor Pettus has engaged transportation on the Southern Railroad for three hundred men, which are to leave Jackson for Meridian to-morrow morning or route for Pensacola.

The Pensacola Gazetic of the 20th ult. says:—Two 32-pounders have been obtained from St. Augustine, and are to be placed in battery near the port of St. Marks, for the protection of that harber. A call is made on the planters for laborers to assist in creeting sand batteries.

STEAMER FIRED INTO.

STEAMER FIRED INTO.

The Savannah Republican of April 1 says:—The teamer Georges Creek, Capt. Willetts, from Battimore, a coming up the river, was brought to on Saturday night ast by the battery at Fort Jackson. The Georges Creek, is appears, having, when abreast of the fort, no lights observable, was halled, and giving no answer, two blank cartridges were fred at her; still failing to answer, two balls were fired at her one of which passed over her bows, and the other over her stern, which immediately brought her small boat to the fort to explain her position.

SOUTH CAROLINA TAXATION.

We publish the subjoined schedule, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina, and submitted to Governor Pickens on the 20th inst., for his consideration, suggesting the means by which a sufficient amount of revenue may be raised to defray the expenses of the State government. The schetule also embraces an exhibit of the present financial condition of

A SCHEDULE OF THE TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Every \$100 of the actual value of city and town lots, with improvements.

Every \$100 of income or proft from factorage employments and professions, and from commissions by vendue masters and commission merchants.

Every \$100 of bank capital which has not paid a bonus to the State.

Every \$100 of foreign bank capital employed by agents in the State.

Every \$100 of fast light Company Stock.

Every \$100 of premiums received by insurance companies, not chartered by the State.

Every \$100 of sales of goods, wares and merchandise made within the listed year.

Every \$100 of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, if made by transient persons.

Every \$100 of money invested at interest ont of the rate.

Every \$100 of gross receipts of foreign commercial agencies 1 50 Every \$100 of salaries above \$500. 1 00 Circus exhibitious, per day 20 00 Theatrical and other scenic entertainments, per day 5 00 Every billiard table. 15 00 Every billiard table. 15 00 Every billiard table 15 00 Every billiard table 15 15 00 Every billiard table 15 15 00 Every billiard table 15 15 00 Every billiard table 18 16 Every billiard table 18 18 Every billiard table 18 Every billiard 18 Every billiard table 19 Every

Total. Conditions of the State. 35,174,000

The belders of bonds and stocks issued by the State, being the funded debt of the State. 4,046,000

pany for. \$2,000,000
The bonds of the Laurens Railroad Company. 75,000
The bones of the Coarleston and Savannah Railroad Company.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOOKING AHEAD TO SECESSION FROM THE SOUTHERN CON-

On the 28th March, in the South Carolina Convention, Mr. Rhett introduced the following ordinance:—
Whereas, the Congress of the Confederate states having recommenced to the respective States to cade the forts, arsenals, pavy pards, dock yards and other public establishments within the respective limits of the Confederate States, we, the people of the state of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordains, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the absolute and exchasive possessin and occupancy of the forts, arsen is and marine hospitals, lately occupied by the government of the United States, he and the same are hereby coded to the Confederate States of America, with the following on addition, however:—That should at any time hereafter howhere of the State, in Convention assembled, require of the Provident of the Confederate States that said forts, arsenals are marine hospitals shall be surrendered up and restored to prosecution of this State, the sand request shall be complied with.

Mr. Rustr—I will merely observe that the State of Georgia and the State of Alabama have ceded their forts, dockyards and arzenals absolutely, out and out. I, my-self, am not prepared for any such cession. I am willing to cede the exclusive occupancy and possession of the forts.